

Hawaiian Gazette

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MELANGE.

The appointment of Hon. Samuel M. Damon to be minister of finance, which has been unofficially announced, will receive the hearty and almost unanimous support of the taxpayers of Hawaii. That the annexationists will endorse Mr. Damon is beyond question. The times are such that none but conservative and patriotic men should be placed at the head of affairs. While the government does not fear the future, yet no mistakes of commission or omission should be made. It is especially important that a man of Mr. Damon's character and capability should succeed Mr. T. C. Porter, who, perhaps, has done more in a short time in straightening out Hawaiian finances than any of his immediate predecessors.

The statement relating to Hawaiian affairs prepared by ex-Minister Stevens and published in full in this paper Thursday is a strong and logical arrangement of the facts in this case. The royalists feel this and are "playing mum," in as far as any refutation is concerned. They continue, however, to heap personal abuse on Mr. Stevens by the penful, and will probably keep up the dirty work, like Pope's "spider," until they hereafter turn up as unprincipled ward politicians, after annexation takes place. Then they will just as likely abuse everybody who will not wink at or abet their nefarious political schemes of a local nature. The only difference between now and then is that now all boodlers are royalists; under annexation all royalists will become boodlers, and as now will be against good government and the interests of taxpayers.

Speaking of ex-Minister Stevens' statement of facts reminds one of the significance of the following words contained therein: "Under the diplomatic and naval rules, which were and are imperative, the United States minister and naval commander would have shamefully ignored their duty had they not landed the men of the Boston for the security of American life and the maintenance of public order, even had the Committee of Public Safety not requested us to do so."

The royalists have had much to say, after the Nordhoffian manner, on this point, perhaps without taking sufficient care to inquire into American usages and precedent. The average royalist is a splendid political campaigner until he meets a fact, when he immediately begins mudthrowing. This has been prominently brought out in Mr. Stevens' case.

If anything, the instructions sent Mr. Merrill in 1887, under Cleveland's first administration, were much more specific and unlimited in their application than is generally believed, and had Mr. Merrill had occasion to act upon them he could have done so much more promptly and decisively than did ex-Minister Stevens a few months ago. In instructions sent Mr. Merrill on July 12, 1887, Secretary Bayard said: "The interests of American citizens which have grown up under the extension of the commerce between that country [Hawaii] and the United States, under the guaranties of existing treaty, must not be jeopardized by internal confusion in the government of these islands, and it is the duty of the United States to see that these interests are not imperiled or injured, and to do all things for their just protection. * * *

Thinking presumably he had not laid sufficient emphasis on the point Secretary Bayard repeated the above instruction at the close of his dispatch in stronger and more specific terms as follows:

"Whilst we abstain from interference with the domestic affairs of Hawaii, in accordance with the policy and practice of this government, yet obstruction to the channels of legitimate commerce under existing treaty must not be allowed, and American citizens in Hawaii must be protected in their persons and property by the representatives of their country's law and power, and no internal discord must be suffered to impair them. Your own aid and counsel, as well as the assistance of the officers of our government vessels, if found necessary, will therefore be promptly afforded to promote the REIGN OF LAW AND RESPECT FOR ORDERLY GOVERNMENT IN HAWAII."

Our little friend the Bulletin wishes to be excused for its contemptible manner of securing a copy of Mr. Stevens' statement, because, forsooth! it has made the first "scoop" that journal has contained for many months. The levity with which the Bulletin admits its dishonorable action and excuses itself because there are other thieves and scoundrels in the journalistic world, whom it is careful not to specify, is certainly in keeping with the paper and its cause. Just so long as the Bulletin refuses to state where it got that "pen and ink" copy, it must bear the odium of its dishonorable act. The old game of mudthrowing will not avail in this case, as editorial patience is one of the cardinal virtues when chasing a thief who wishes to double and escape. A reward is offered in another column, by the Hawaiian Gazette Company, for the detection of the scoundrel who reveals in the confidence of the Bulletin's editor—probably by mutual stipulation—and it is very likely that more light will be thrown on the subject as soon as the facts can be placed in Mr. Stevens' possession. In the meantime the editor of the Bulletin, which averages a "scoop" once in about two years, can amuse himself hunting precedents for his ungentelemanly course and keeping his hand in at dirty work by turning the crank of his royalist organ.

OUR SILVER CURRENCY.

The Hawaiian silver currency has been brought to notice lately by Hon. S. M. Damon, as a matter that should be settled, with or before that of annexation. The main question is—what shall be done with our Hawaiian silver, in the event of annexation?

The facts appertaining to the silver currency are these. The amount of coin provided in 1884, less the charges of coining, commission, etc., was \$900,000 or thereabouts. Of this the sum of say \$300,000 is in the government treasury for the redemption of treasury notes in circulation. Besides this reserve there are also \$100,000 in Hawaiian quarters, that have never been issued for circulation, because they are not wanted.

Coin and also paper money in circulation sustain an annual loss from various causes, which has been estimated at from half to one per cent. per annum in other countries, and probably the loss is as great here as anywhere. Deducting the above amount of quarters now in the treasury, the coin or its silver substitutes in circulation have been \$800,000 for the past ten years, on which the entire loss may have been \$50,000. This leaves a total of \$850,000 silver coin to be accounted for and called in, whenever a change shall be decided on. This sum is now in the hands of the banks, the government, and the people.

In case a change of currency shall be decided on, all that is in circulation may be called in and replaced with American silver coin which corresponds in fineness, weight, and value with the Hawaiian. But how shall it be done?

The following suggestions appear to us feasible. As it can best be done by a bank, a bank may be authorized to make such arrangements with the Treasurer of the United States, regarding the cost of exchanging our coins for those

of the United States, as shall be best to facilitate the exchange at the lowest cost possible.

It will take time to effect this change, but when the preliminary arrangements are perfected, and American coins are ready to be given out for Hawaiian, the work would proceed steadily, and probably without the least disturbance or inconvenience to business. This could be accomplished as readily before as after annexation.

The cost of effecting this change of currency would depend entirely on the charges of the bank and of the United States Treasury department. But that it is practicable, there can be no doubt.

THE constitution of the United States has probably been quoted the world over more than any other public document of modern times. It has been appealed to by the liberty lovers of all nations striving to make themselves heard against oppressive forms of government, out of harmony with the growth and development of civil liberty. Probably its present translation and publication in Hawaiian is the first instance where it has been used to promote the political welfare of a semi-civilized nation. Its broad, just and humane provisions will quite likely do more than any other form of argument to wean native Hawaiians from the narrow political schemes of their self-constituted foreign leaders. Once teach the natives the forms and safeguards of liberty and they will never rest until they grasp the substance.

THE trouble with the familiar royalist, who has again projected his personality into the editorial columns of the Bulletin, seems to be that somebody else is drawing a military salary. This causes an unrequited itching in the palm of the military royalist who is "not in it." It is hinted in political circles that the occasional military editor of the evening royalist journal once showed his superior ability as a strategist by timing a certain coup d'etat so that in case of failure a handy steamer would be leaving for foreign shores. Perhaps the colonel-without-the-rank-of-commander-of-the-forces would be in command now, if he had not forfeited the confidence of "military circles." As it is he finds himself reduced to writing warlike editorials without even the salve of a salary.

THE ADVERTISER violated no confidence in publishing a correct version of ex-Minister Stevens' statement to set him right before the public, after the publication of a garbled copy. The "cold fact" which remains is that some one either connected with, or in the confidence of the Bulletin stole the unreviced copy of the statement, and that journal is finding it more difficult than usual to escape the unpalatable result of its contemptible act.

GOVERNMENT NURSERY.

A New Gardener Will Likely Be Appointed.

Since the unpleasantness which occurred between Commissioner Marsden and Mr. Willing, gardener of the government nursery, the latter gentleman's place has been temporarily filled by Mr. H. J. Rhodes, an horticulturist of some thirty-five years experience.

It is quite probable Mr. Rhodes will receive the appointment permanently at the next meeting of the board of agriculture and forestry. He is a man well qualified for the position having been engaged in practical work in Southern California over twenty years and in the State of Iowa fifteen years. Mr. Rhodes thoroughly understands all kinds of grafting, budding and other methods of propagation and has spent two years at the experimental gardens at the University of California in this particular branch of the business.

The Library Benefit.

The gross receipts of the library benefit at the Opera house Thursday were \$453.75. Deducting the necessary expenses from this sum, a handsome amount will remain to be turned over to the library.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Convention For Maui—New School House for Kilauea, Kauai.

The board of education held its regular monthly meeting Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

There were present Vice-President Alexander in the chair, members W. W. Hall and S. M. Damon, and Secretary W. Jas. Smith.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The question of a new school house and teacher's cottage at Kilauea, Kauai, was brought up, and after discussion, it was determined to erect new buildings there. The new buildings to be erected will be similar to those lately built at Hanalei.

The secretary was authorized to prepare plans and call for tenders, which will be done shortly. An application was received from the teachers of Maui regarding the holding of a local teacher's convention there for interchanging views on educational matters. After considerable comment on the new plan, it was decided to allow the teachers of Maui, or of the other islands, upon request, to hold monthly teachers' conventions where practicable and desired. The details for the inauguration of the Maui convention will be held over until the return of Inspector General Atkinson, now on Molokai.

After attending to considerable routine business, including matters relating to teachers' salaries, the meeting adjourned.

It is understood that at the next meeting of the board the questions of electing a new member of the board of education and appointing an assistant secretary in place of Mr. Potter, resigned, will be considered.

COMPETITIVE SCHEME.

The Boys Work a Game on the Captain.

To encourage the men in rifle drill, a new rule has been made which provides that for every 100 per cent. scored, 48 hours of liberty will be allowed; for 90 per cent., 36 hours of liberty; for 80 per cent., 24 hours of liberty. Last week it was allowable for the man making the largest average over his previous score to be given 12 hours extra liberty.

"How does it work?" was asked of one of the officers in command. "Well, it works all right; but—but the boys are too fly."

"Yes, sir, they're too fly," continued the officer, crossing his arms over his manly chest and compressing his lips.

"How so?" asked the reporter.

"Well, just this way; they made goose-eggs, and improved on their records next week to scoop in the 12 hours extra liberty—d'y'e see?"

"Well?" suggested the reporter.

"Well, the cap'n just cut off the extra."

HERRING'S SENTENCE.

The Court Gives Him the Maximum Penalty.

The circuit court was crowded Friday morning with those interested in the Huntsman murder case, who had gathered to hear the sentence pronounced on the defendant, August Herring, who had been previously found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

In response to the question whether he had anything to offer why sentence should not be pronounced, Mr. C. W. Ashford made an eloquent plea for his client, which proved of no avail, as Judge Cooper, after reviewing the testimony at some length, sentenced Herring to ten years on the reef, being the maximum penalty for the offense.

The defendant received the sentence without sign of emotion, and was at once escorted from the court room by a bailiff.

False Statement.

Captain Good authoritatively denies the statement published in the Bulletin last night to the effect that Stone, the jail-breaker, had been seen going in and coming out of the barracks last Monday night. Captain Good denounces the statement as false in every particular and says that had Stone put in an appearance as alleged he would have been promptly arrested. "I am convinced," said the captain to an ADVERTISER reporter, that the Bulletin is purposely publishing lying statements of this kind for political purposes."

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who have sent their Commissioners to Washington to negotiate the terms of annexation. Men of our blood, familiar with our history, united to us by a common interest, hopeful of America's great future, they ask that the American flag, the American Constitution and the American laws may shelter and protect them. Without the expenditure of a single American life, or a dollar of American gold, they offer the rich prize, this splendid possession of the Pacific, to the American Government, in trust for the American people. Never was such a prize before offered as a gift to a great nation. Rome annexed many distant countries by force of arms—often at an enormous cost of blood and treasure, both of the conquered and the conquerors. Alexander added to his dominions by vast campaigns of slaughter and ruin. Great Britain, for a century, has been constantly augmenting her territory in India, in Egypt, and in other quarters of the globe, by the strength of her arms, often at great cost of blood. Her diplomacy and her treasury have placed her in the possession of Hongkong, of Malta, and of Cyprus without ever taking the vote or any form of consent of the people of those valuable islands, and the domain she has forcibly gained in the Pacific is vast in extent. But these beautiful islands of the North Pacific for seventy years have been carefully watched by American statesmen and nursed by American patriotism. American benevolence and love of Christian civilization have poured into them a million and a half of dollars as their religious and humane offering. American merchants and American Government bounty have fostered their prosperity by the expenditure of many millions. By contiguity of interests, of water and the necessary laws of inter-communication, they belong to the American system of states. For strategic and commercial purposes they are more valuable to the United States than are Cyprus, Malta and Bermuda to Great Britain. So Adams and Webster, Clayton and Marcy, saw many years ago. So Seward and Blaine clearly perceived at more recent dates. So Bayard and Cleveland must have understood when they issued their instructions, July 12th, 1887, to Minister Merrill and the naval commander, holding them responsible for public order, American life and property and American predominance at Honolulu. Clearly, President Harrison and the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate saw the great value of Hawaii when they gave their signatures to the treaty of annexation. On those islands is established an American colony with a solid basis of American civilization, the creation of the sterling men and women who, many years ago, left their homes under the powerful inspiration of Christian faith, whose numbers were supplemented by men of industry and of commerce. These persons took with them American ideas and American sentiments. In none of our American states is there a more earnest, more loyal American people. They look to the flag which their fathers reared and consecrated to American liberty and good government for protection. They stretch out a pleading hand to this mighty nation of freemen not to abandon them in the days of their imperative need. The American people bear their cry for sympathy and support. Shall they plead in vain? What would the leading nations of Europe do in like circumstances? Would England, France, Germany or Spain abandon their people, their colonies, men of their own blood, in like stress of need? Those nations would scorn any such abandonment of those of their own kith and kin to the pitiless chances of relentless fate. Some of the brightest pages in the history of European nations are those that record their heroic defence of their colonies abroad. Did Greece or Rome, pagan though they were, desert their countrymen in other lands? The Grecian and Roman citizen and soldier would have looked with ineffable scorn on such a proposal. Humanity, patriotism and statesmanship demand that the Hawaiian Islands should be at once and forever placed under the American flag. Beside the vast importance of the American commercial and naval interests involved in the Hawaiian problem, is the question of Christian civilization in danger from an amalgam of Polynesian and Oriental sensualism. Shall European-American ideas of life, of morals, of religion, and of government, planted by American hands on those isles of the ocean, prevail? Or shall they be uprooted and destroyed by opposing forces? Shall the Plymouth Rock of the Pacific, which American Christian men and women for more than half a century have watched and guarded with so much care, be submerged by the tide of semi-heathenism and anarchy which now threaten it? Or shall that outpost of American ideas, American law, and American faith—that ocean fortress of Christian civilization fronting the Asiatic world, be abandoned to the iniquitous and selfish designs of unscrupulous adventurers who care nothing for country, for religion, for civilization itself. This is one of the issues closely involved in Hawaiian annexation, which the men and women of America are now called to decide. There are those of narrow, provincial views, who are like the snail that limits its domain to its own shell, or like Diogenes, who wanted to live only in his little tub. Such as these opposed the annexation of Louisiana, of Texas, of California and Alaska, saying that our country was and is large enough.

Not so thought our early statesmen when, for sixty millions of francs, they acquired the domain so essential to the future greatness of their country. I remember, and some of you remember well, when these provincial, special-pleading theorists said: "Why lumber up the nation by annexing far-off California, thousands of miles across an arid, worthless desert, beyond the Rocky Mountains?"

Fortunately, our statesmen then in power had not bat's eyes—they saw plainly that "The star of empire westward takes its way."

Every American patriot, whatever may be the state of his domicile, every American statesman whose vision is not limited to a section, who loves and cares for the prosperity and greatness of the nation as a unit, desires the speedy completion of the Nicaragua canal by American capital and under American control. The elaborate investigation of competent engineers and of competent financial experts show that the completion of this magnificent enterprise can be secured at figures of cost which would render it a sure and profitable investment. Bringing San Francisco, Portland and the Puget Sound cities nine thousand miles nearer New York, London and Hamburg, it would thus give the United States a vastly-increased advantage in the future commerce of the Pacific. The immense land, timber, mineral and other resources of the

Pacific States would be duplicated in value. The great Nicaragua lake would give the American navy a healthy and safe fresh water harbor, from which our ships at telegraphic order from Washington, could steam out to the Pacific or to the Atlantic, as American interests and necessities might require, vastly increasing our available naval power. Thus it is obvious that the construction of the great canal and the annexation of the Hawaiian islands, both for commercial and naval reasons, are embraced in the matured plan of our ablest statesmen and of all thoughtful Americans. Will we ignominiously neglect America's great opportunities, while our rivals are busy in making themselves masters of what is logically and fairly ours? Ninety years ago, when we were a small nation of six millions, President Jefferson cast aside and ignored his previous theories of the constitution, and annexed Louisiana, because he and those acting with him saw the future value to his country of the territory thus acquired. I hesitate not to express the opinion that the completion of the Nicaragua canal and the acquisition of the Hawaiian islands will be as important to the great future of the United States as the acquisition of New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi have proved to be to the wealth and power of the Union since 1803. Will we allow our partisan differences at home to cloud and weaken our policy abroad by showing a divided front to the nations of the world? Shall a sectional provincialism tie the hands and obstruct the footsteps of the American giant?

It is in vain that a great nation thinks to ignore the law of its own life. It is in vain that a great nation attempts to rid itself of its inevitable responsibilities. And no nation ever had greater responsibilities than ours. Planted between the two great oceans, with its rapidly increasing population and wealth, its immense material resources, its tremendous energies, free from the terrible burdens of armies and debts which press upon the European peoples, we cannot escape our responsibilities if we would. God and future posterity will hold us accountable for our manner of using what has been placed at our command. Let it be remembered that the question in issue is not of race—of the white man against the native Hawaiians, as it has been represented. The supporters of annexation are the more responsible of the whites and the best of the native Hawaiians. The opponents of annexation are chiefly the less responsible of the native Hawaiians, led by the white adventurers. The solution of this Hawaiian problem should not be influenced by partisan prejudices and partisan plans. No sincere patriot, no wise statesman, will seek to gain party advantages or personal ends by its adjustment. There is in it an issue between civilization and good government against corruption, anarchy and barbaric sensualism. There is in it an issue which rises to the importance of a great American question, bearing directly on our interests at home and entering directly into our foreign relations, as to which it is all important that our policy should be continuous and not changed every four years. In this regard we can well take a lesson from Great Britain, whose statesmen, whether Tory or Liberal, show an unbroken front in their foreign relations. Differ as they do widely about home affairs, Salisbury and Gladstone unite in maintaining a consecutive foreign policy, and thus lift themselves to the elevation of real statesmen. To this firm, dignified and patriotic attitude towards other nations Great Britain largely owes her greatness. I do not believe that the administration of President Cleveland will neglect this great American opportunity, careful and cautious as is its duty to be. But in due time, and at an early date, I believe it will not fail of its great duty to the American people. It will not postpone that which cannot be long postponed without danger, and without putting the loyal American friends in the Hawaiian Islands to grave anxieties and grave perils. Those sunny and beautiful islands of the North Pacific, the fairest in all this mighty area of waters, are as important to America as the islands of the Mediterranean are to Europe. These gems of the ocean will be accepted and placed among the jewels of America's future crown of empire and glory. Failing to accept this valuable prize would surely bring our statesmen to the bar of history, with an indictment of blundering criminality from which there could be no escape.

FOR AMERICANS ONLY.

Movement to Form a New Organization.

Shortly after the organization of the annexation club, it was determined by the American citizens resident here to organize a camp of the patriotic order of the Sons of America. As a preliminary step, Mr. F. B. McStocker has sent the following letter for permission and instructions to organize the order in Hawaii:

"Brethren, Greeting: For the purpose of more firmly binding together the Americans of these islands, and to preserve the fire of patriotism intact in their hearts, it has been deemed advisable to organize a camp of the patriotic order of the Sons of America, and I am directed to write to you for the purpose of obtaining the necessary information as to what is requisite for the immediate formation of said camp; that is, charter fees, forms, authorization, etc."

"The undersigned is an ex-member of the organization, having been president of camp No. 9 of San Francisco, and a member of the state camp of California, in 1883."

"Hoping you will give this your immediate attention, and the hand of fellowship will be extended from the shores of Maine to those of Hawaii, the proposed new star in the constellation, I remain yours fraternally,

"F. B. MCSTOCKER."

Dental Notes.

Stranger—"Where does that new dentist have his office?"

Policeman—"You mean the one that pulls teeth without pain?"

"Yes."

"Go right around the corner. You will have no trouble finding his office. You can hear his patients yell half a block away."—Texas Siftings.